

May 16, 1917



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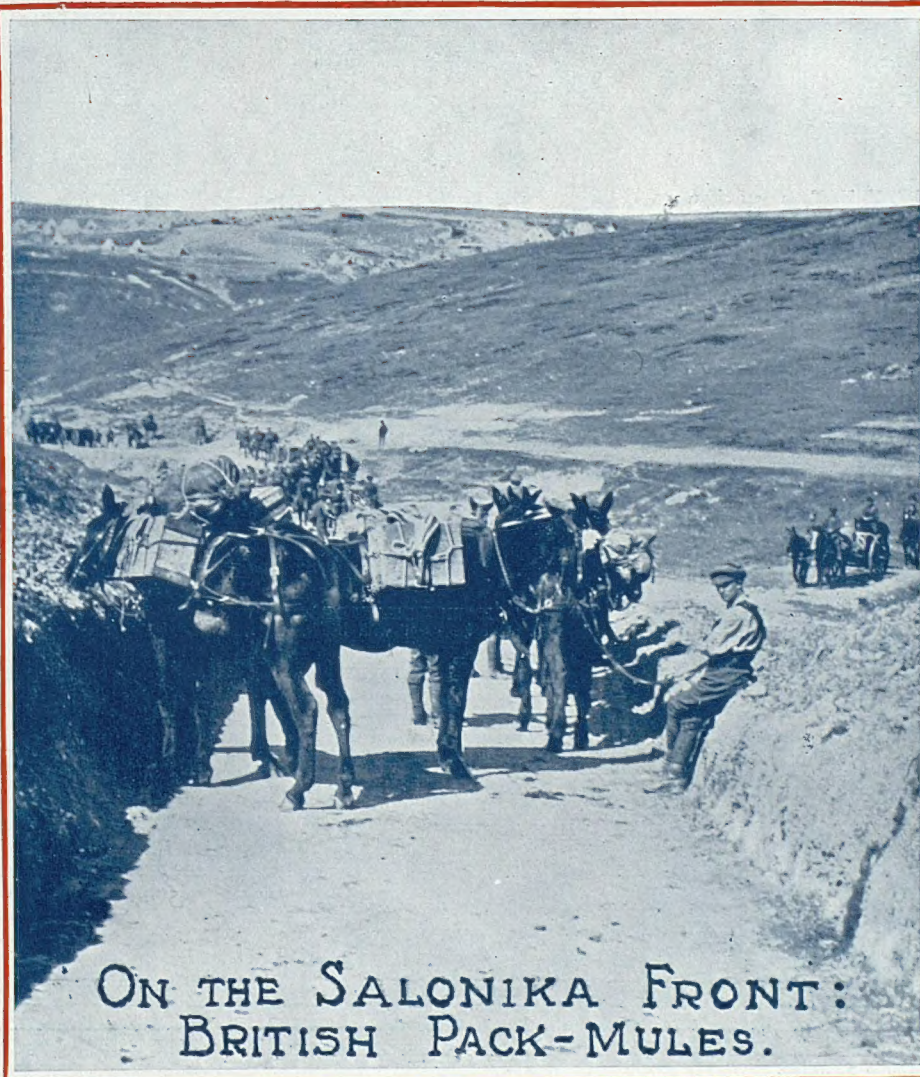
THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,  
MAY 23, 1917.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

New Series. — PART 50

THE ILLUSTRATED  
WAR NEWS

8d



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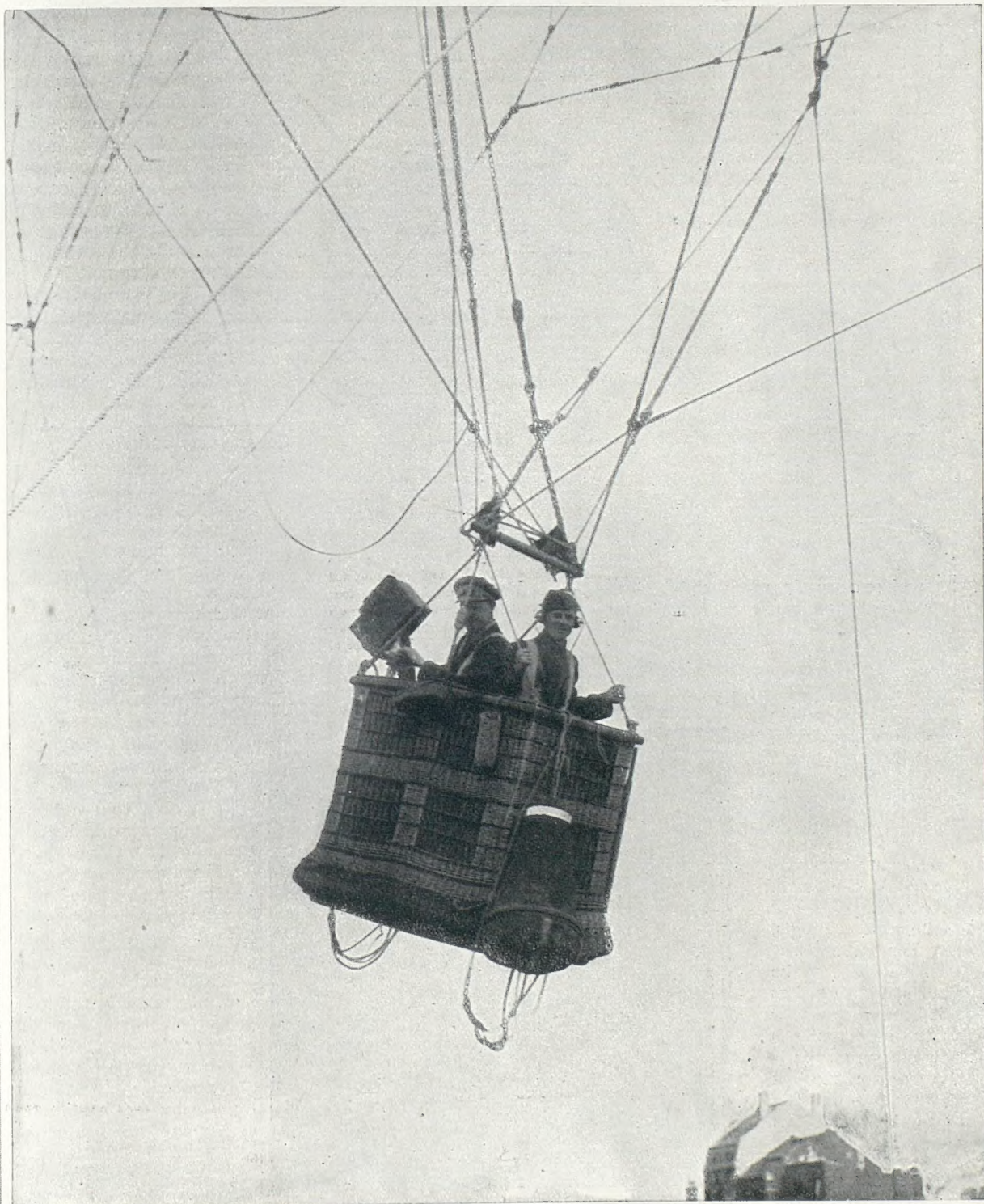
# THE WA

ON AN AMERICAN  
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# The Illustrated War News



FILM-PICTURE TAKING IN MID-AIR: A PHOTOGRAPHER AND HIS CAMERA IN A KITE-BALLOON CAGE.

Canadian War Records Photograph.



# THE GREAT WAR.

## THE DAY'S PROGRAMME—SYSTEMATIC FIGHTING, RœUX AND BULLECOURT—THE ITALIAN MOVEMENT.

IF proof were required that the operations of the Allies are proceeding "according to plan," it could not be better supplied than by an anecdote of the recent struggle for the sternly debated ground at Rœux. That point, so long a bone of the deadliest contention, was taken as last, almost unawares, by some Irish and Scottish troops who may be said to have strayed into the place. Finding their opportunity, they seized it. The inwardness and the moral of the story lies, however, in the sequel, for, when the occupation was reported to Headquarters, Headquarters was surprised and doubtful, for "Rœux was not in the day's programme."

The incident is inspiring, for it means that the Allies' advance is only in a subsidiary way affected by the enemy's resistance. He may by reckless sacrifices hold up the Allied troops here and there for a time, but Sir Douglas Haig has plainly wrested the initiative from Hindenburg. He has his programme, and, where he chooses to strike, there he will strike at his own appointed hour, and the German will retire, as he loves to repeat, "according to plan." He speaks the truth, save in one particular—the plan is Haig's, not Hindenburg's.

Relatively, the week's fighting has not been spectacular as the spectacular is now measured. It is the misfortune of those who would estimate the operations from afar that the scale is too vast for any outsider to appreciate. Only the Supreme Command, working in secret with large maps and complete informa-

tion, knows the precise significance of any single movement. The man in the street is impressed only by the very hugest happenings, with which, thanks to our magnificent troops and their

leaders; he has become a little debauched. He is apt to cry out for swingeing blows every day of the week. He forgets that even the comparatively small affairs are sometimes a Waterloo and an Austerlitz rolled into one. Small blame to him! This Titanic struggle baffles any comprehensive realisation of what is going on at the front. But small incidents such as that recorded above are the surest and most cheering indication that, be the progress and the achievement slow or fast, it is not to be measured by appearances. For the day's programme in this sector or that is faithfully followed out, and each thing done subserves the grand scheme, which moves with a slow and irresistible majesty. That movement will be seen clearly and in its fulness only when the supreme genius of History arises to write the

Epic of this War. That may not be for another century. Only posterity will be able to see how the plan worked, and how little this or that apparent setback, here and there, retarded the progress of the great machine, now finally tuned up and settled down into smooth working order.

The great view being impossible, it remains, therefore, to fix our attention upon the salient points of the recent combat and watch how the day went there. Two names in particular emerge, those of Rœux and Bullecourt, names likely to be



HERO OF A DARING ESCAPE FROM GERMANY: COMMANDER E. F. BRIGGS, D.S.O.

Commander Briggs was captured months ago while leading an aeroplane squadron which bombarded the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen. With four other officers, he daringly jumped from a German train which was taking the party to a new prison camp, and after some risky adventures got out of Germany. He wears both the French Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honour.

Photograph by Swaine.



VICTOR AND VANQUISHED—GYNEMER AND HIS THIRTY-SIXTH VICTIM: THE FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATOR QUESTIONING A GERMAN PILOT, DRIVEN DOWN AND CAPTURED BY HIM; BEFORE THE GERMAN WAS TAKEN TO THE REAR IN A MOTOR-CAR.—[Photograph by C.N.]

memorable for some time to come in human history. Rœux has been a scene of conflict since as far back as April 23, the day the extended attack began upon the line of the Scarpe. It was a troublesome place. The chemical works and the cemetery had both been converted into strongholds bristling with machine-guns and nests of snipers. On the first day the British reached the burying-ground, but obtained no general control, and Rœux proved a tough nut to crack. The chemical works, which had been several times entered without permanent success, were not stormed until the night of May 11, and two days later our troops established themselves in the western end of the village. On the 14th they made further progress, and gradually cleared the enemy out with bomb and bayonet. There were notable captures of prisoners, particularly that made by



"FIGHTING TOGETHER WE ARE, AND SHALL BE, INVINCIBLE" OF THE AMERICAN

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his speech to the House of Commons. "We are going," he said, "to stick it out. . . . We must not get eaten up." He is surrounded by other members of the House of Commons, including Sir E. Morris (Premier of Newfoundland), Sir John Jellicoe (in uniform), (leaning forward with arms crossed), the Duke of Buccleuch, the representative of the House of Lords, Lord Crewe, M. Charles Gurnier, Mr. John Hodge, General Sir V.

that errant handful of Irish and Scots, who had somehow got in front of the main attack and gathered in the headquarters staff of a German regiment. During the days that followed the enemy launched many furious counter-attacks against the village. His prodigal sacrifices of men are a sure index of the value he sets upon the position.

At Bullecourt, eight miles south of Rœux, from the 12th onwards, the fighting was no less bitter and obstinate, for there the Lens-Quéant line has an awkward kink just at its southern extremity, and a serious break-through threatened the German left flank most ominously. Hindenburg



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burg's desire to hold it at any sacrifice is easily understood from a glance at the map. On the 11th the British obtained a strong footing in the village, which they held until the entire German position was theirs. The enemy has, however, paid very dearly for every attempt to dislodge us. On the 13th English and Scots troops pushed their way to the upper end of the village, and there met the Australian men in possession, who had been bearing the brunt of the fighting. The grim tussle went on, and the British were often hard enough pressed, but kept their ground. Bullecourt has given the enemy furiously to think. The breach in his Hindenburg line at that point has driven him to prepare for dismal eventualities, and he is redoubling his efforts to complete new positions of strength on the Montigny-Drocourt-Quéant line while there is yet time. With Haig constantly



"FIGHTING TOGETHER WE ARE, AND SHALL BE, INVINCIBLE": THE NAVY LEAGUE LUNCHEON IN HONOUR OF THE AMERICAN NAVY LEAGUE.

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his speech to the toast of "The United States Navy," referred to the U-boat menace. "We are going," he said, "to stick it out. . . . We must not get either swollen heads or cold feet." At the top table from right to left are: Sir E. Morris (Premier of Newfoundland), Sir John Jellicoe (in uniform), the Duke of Somerset, the Japanese Ambassador, Sir E. Carson (leaning forward with arms crossed), the Duke of Buccleuch, the representative of the American Ambassador (who was indisposed), Mr. Walter Long, Lord Crewe, M. Charles Gurnier, Mr. John Hodge, General Sir William Robertson, Sir Thos. Mackenzie.—[Photograph by S. and G.]

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Equally determined and fruitful has been the effort of France. The fight has raged around the Chemin des Dames, Les Bovettes, and the Chevrigny Ridge, where heavy counter-attacks met



with only partial success. German bombing raids north of Craonne were foiled by heavy artillery fire, and prisoners fell into the hands of the French. In Lorraine and the Woevre raiding parties of our Allies pierced the German lines at several points and brought back prisoners. Enemy massed attacks suffered severely under French gunfire. Terrific assaults between Soissons and Laon



HONOURING A DEAD FELLOW-WORKER FOR THE NATION: CORNISH MUNITION-GIRL COMRADES PAYING THE LAST TRIBUTE—ENTERING THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL FOR THE FUNERAL SERVICE.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

were beaten down, and temporary enemy successes were in the end reversed. Changes in the French Command have put General Pétain, the hero of Verdun, in General Nivelle's place; and General Foch, with p'enary powers, succeeds General Pétain as Chief of the General Headquarters Staff.

Italy, again on the offensive, has substantial gains to show for her renewal of effort. Between Tolmino and Gorizia there is marked progress along the heights east of the Isonzo. More than 3000 prisoners have been taken, and considerable war material. General Cadorna's new movement has begun auspiciously, and the mere fact that he is again in action is significant. For the line from Zeebrugge to the Adriatic is one, and every operation, however, distant, has its own object in embarrassing the enemy on the West. The Italian factor re-enters in a good hour to complicate the Prussian problem.

The war in the air has been marked by the destruction of Zeppelin L 22 by naval gunfire in the North Sea, and by many incidents of aeroplane combat over the Western lines. Losses there have been on our side; but, on the whole, the Allies' aircraft shows a continued superiority, and the German planes are

shyer of approach to our lines. It is evident that the enemy seeks to conceal his losses in Zeppelins by giving new vessels the numbers of those previously wrecked, for the destruction of a former L 22 is an old and well-known story. The Germans cannot hope to deceive us by such a ruse, and the trick must obviously be intended for the edification and reassurance of their own public.

At home the engineer workers' strike was a sinister and disquieting incident for several days, but latterly the situation seems more encouraging. Dr. Addison, following precedent, took a strong line, and refused to treat with any body other than the organised representatives of labour concerned, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Towards the end of the week considerable numbers of men had returned to work. The Government, without actually taking drastic measures, gave a strong and well-timed hint that strikers might be dealt with under the Defence of the Realm Act. It is still hard for many people in

this sheltered island of ours to realise that we are at war, and that a state of war is a thing entirely apart, involving strange conditions and terrible responsibilities. Instruction on this point might very well be undertaken, and could



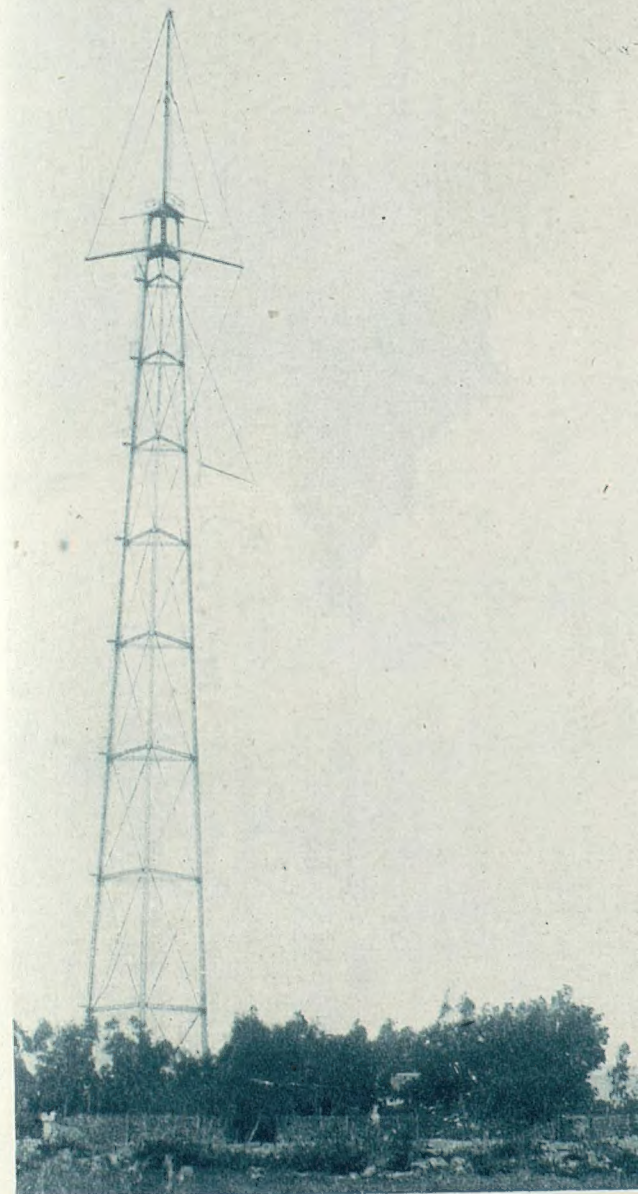
HONOURING A DEAD FELLOW-WORKER FOR THE NATION: CORNISH MUNITION-GIRL COMRADES PAYING THE LAST TRIBUTE—THE "GUARD OF HONOUR" IN THE CHURCHYARD.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

not fail of beneficial results, for no worker would willingly be a traitor, and if he understood clearly that strikes which delay munitions are as grave a crime as that of the sentinel who sleeps at his post we should hear of them no more until the war is ended.

LONDON; MAY 19, 1917.



## Corfu: An Allied Watch-Post

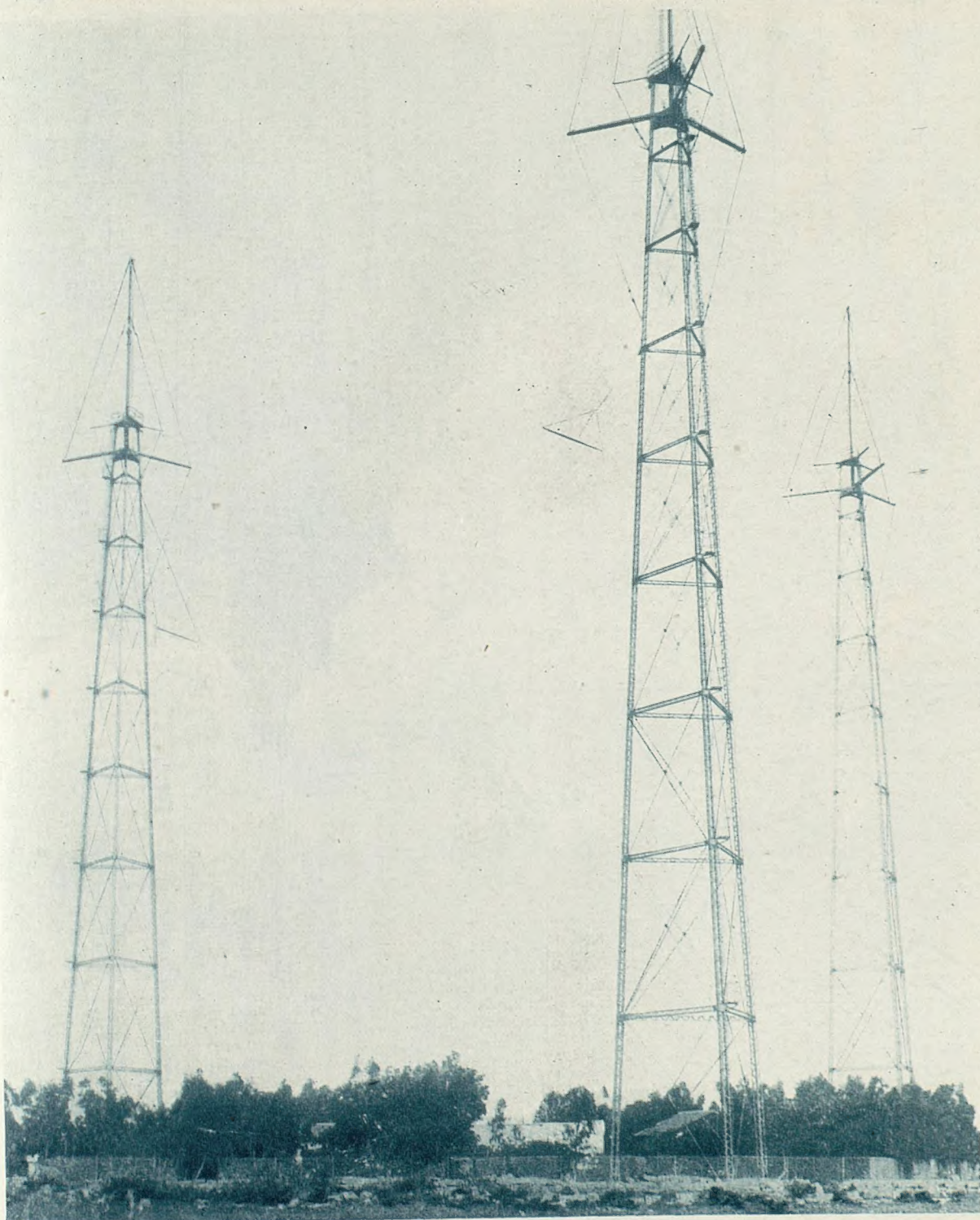


### AN ALLIED STRATEGICAL LINK: AERIALS AT T

The strategic position of Corfu, at the entrance to the Adriatic, and on the flank of the main trade-route through the Mediterranean from the Suez Canal to the Straits of Gibraltar, has given the island exceptional importance during the war. Formerly a Venetian colony, it was a British possession from the Napoleonic War until the 'sixties of the Nineteenth Century. Then, mainly through



## Corfu: An Allied Watch-Post and Mediterranean Base.



### AN ALLIED STRATEGICAL LINK: AERIALS AT THE WIRELESS STATION AT SIDI ABDULLAH.

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Greek intrigue among the islanders, England was induced—an act of quixotic benevolence at which the rest of the world stared—to hand Corfu over to Greece. For purposes of the war the Allies, by arrangement with Greece, temporarily occupy Corfu. It harboured the Serbian refugee army after the retreat, and is now an important wireless station.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



## Destruction and Construction in War.



### ON THE BRITISH FRONT: THE WRECKED CHURCH AT WILLERVAL; CANADIANS REPAIRING ROADS.

In war the processes of destruction and construction keep up an endless competition. The Germans are pastmasters of the former, especially the demolition of sacred and historic buildings. "Nothing in all this desolation," writes a "Times" correspondent, "is sadder than the wilful and useless destruction of churches. . . . What remains of the churches [in certain villages] varies from ragged

stumps of blackened walls, just marking the outline of the building, to mere shapeless heaps of rubbish. In most . . . British soldiers have been at work . . . gathering from the wreckage such mutilated figures of saints or other holy things as can be found . . . and placing them where they can be cared for." Willerval was captured by Canadians after Vimy.—[Photos. by Canadian War Records.]

### WITH THE

Trench-mortars part, as has often mechanical apparatus trench positions considerable experience in the



## The Pneumatic Principle in Trench Artillery.



WITH THE VICTORIOUS FRENCH ARMY: A PNEUMATIC BOMB-THROWER IN POSITION IN A TRENCH.

Trench-mortars and bomb-throwers of various types play an important part, as has often been pointed out, in modern warfare. The different mechanical appliances used for throwing bombs and grenades from trench positions into those of the enemy, at short range, have to a considerable extent been evolved and perfected as a result of experience in the present war. Some of the machines that have

been employed were practically revivals or developments of ancient catapults and similar devices. In others, again, as in the case of that here illustrated, modern scientific methods of propulsion have been adopted. The French have shown themselves particularly ingenious with new kinds of bomb-throwers. In this instance, it will be seen, the apparatus works on the pneumatic principle.—[Photo. C.N.]

URING ROADS.

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## Allied Tactics of Victory: french Infantry Pursuing the Enemy



### ON A FRENCH BATTLEFIELD IN CHAMPAGNE: INFANTRY FOLLOWING UP

The close co-operation of infantry and artillery on lines proved effective by the battlefield experiences of the war, has been a principal factor in bringing about the continued successes of the Allies on the Western Front. It has been so alike with us in our forward movements in the Somme Valley and on the Scarpe, and with the French armies everywhere. A French

### BROKEN ENEMY ATTACK

pursuit, after a recent battle, after the beating-off of a following—are shown. A French



try Pursuit the Enemy Supported by Shell fire in Advance.



TRY FOLLOWING UP

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BROKEN ENEMY ATTACK, WHILE THE GUNS PREVENT THE ENEMY RALLYING.

pursuit, after a recent battle in Champagne, is shown opening here, as the caption on the back of the official photograph notes, after the beating-off of a German attack. Infantry—the advanced front lines in widely extended order, with groups of supports following—are shown. Ahead is seen the smoke of the French shells covering the advance.—[French Official Photograph.]





## The Opening Italy's Spring



A 149-MM. BATTERY READY TO FIRE: SCREENED AMONG TREES AND SHRUBS

These are guns of one of the bombarding batteries with which the Italians, now that the upper passes of the Julian Alps are becoming more free from snow, are opening their spring offensive along the Alpine sectors of their front. As seen, the guns and their emplacements are utilising the screen of natural tree-foliage. The gun to the left, indeed, protrudes its muzzle through the branches of a snow-laden tree. The guns are 149-mm.



# e Opening Italy's Spring Offensive.



READY TO FIRE: SCREENED AMONG TREES AND SHRUBS IN AN ALPINE VALLEY.

s of the Julian Alps are  
ont. As seen, the guns  
ed, protrudes its muzzle  
through the branches of a small cluster of trees. The uphill nature of the battle they are taking part in may be realised from  
the very precipitous mountain-sides in the background, with, coming down on the extreme left, a ravine half-choked with  
snow. The guns are 149-mm., or 6-inch, guns, firing 100-lb. shells, and ranging up to a dozen or so miles.



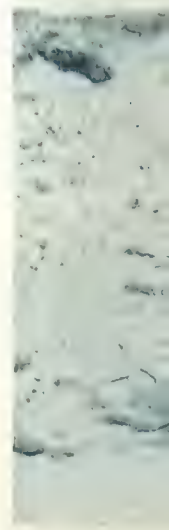
With the french on the Western front: At the Outposts.



ALERT: A LOOK-OUT AMONG FACTORY RUINS; SENTRIES BY THE AISNE NEAR SOISSONS.

The capability of adapting himself to any circumstances on campaign is a trait in the character of the French soldier which is proverbial. One instance of it is shown in the upper illustration, in which a look-out man is seen in a rough-and-ready lurking place of his own devising. It is made of sheet-iron plates and strips of canvas on battens, set up in the wrecked basement of a

bombarded factory. All about are fallen iron pillars and girders, broken steam-pipes, machinery, and heaps of masonry rubble. In the lower illustration is shown a French outpost, known as the "Poste de l'Aquarium," close beside the banks of the Aisne, on the outskirts of St. Vaast, a suburb of the city, built on the right bank of the river.—[French Official Photographs.]

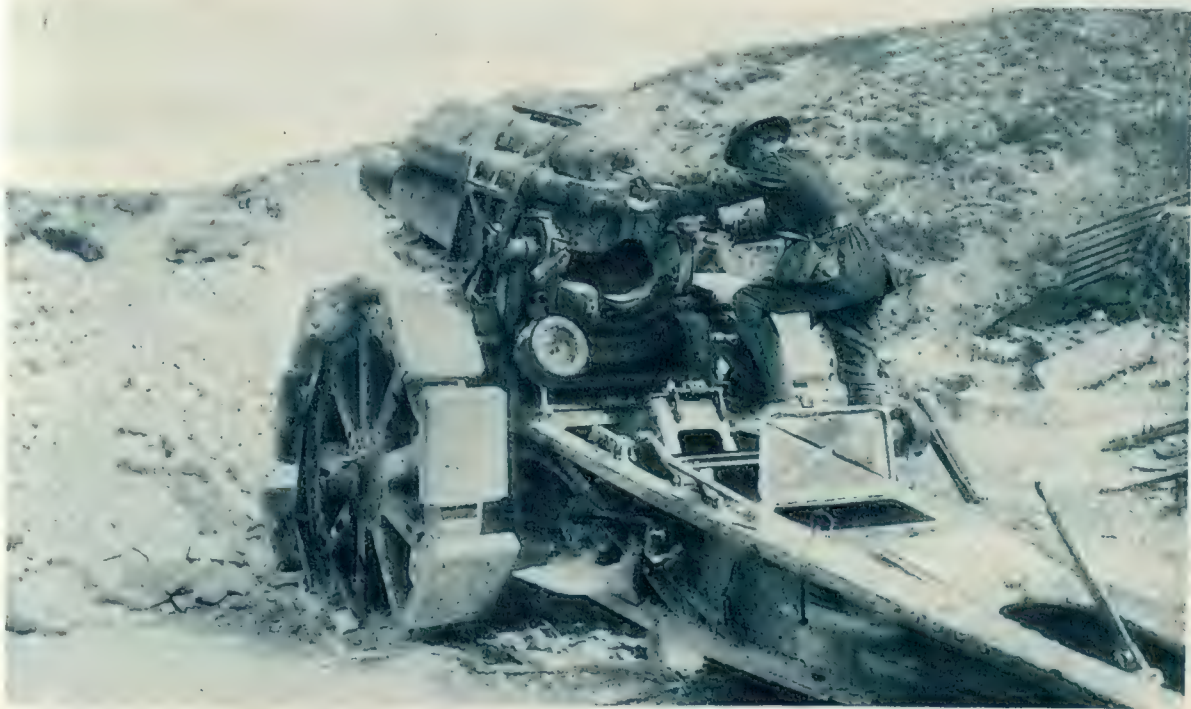


HARD-HITTED

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## German Howitzers We are Using Against the Enemy.



**HARD-HITTERS: A PAIR OF EX-GERMAN "HOWS." ; OVERHAULING MECHANISM OF A CAPTURE.**

The capture of Vimy Ridge came on the enemy, in common parlance, as an "eye-opener." To read published extracts from German papers, the news startled the German General Staff as if we suddenly heard that Dover Castle and forts had been seized. The surprise, particularly in the section stormed by the Canadians, was so complete that German field-batteries and big 8 and 9-inch

howitzers alike were taken intact, the gunners being either bayoneted on the spot or bolting without waiting even to carry off the breech-blocks, or otherwise disable their pieces. The result was that we quickly turned their own guns on the enemy, using the abundant supplies of German shells for guns of almost every calibre left behind.—[Canadian War Records Photographs.]



## ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: L.—THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

## THE OLD SUBALTERN.

IN former days the old subaltern was more usually met with than he is now. Not that promotion is generally easier, but in the first steps men do not stick quite so hopelessly as was once the case. At the present time, when lieutenants must be young or nothing, the old subaltern is in theory unacceptable, but in practice it is otherwise, for many men of full years, and even of more than military age, have taken lieutenants' commissions and have served as bravely as the hottest junior. It was ever thus, and down from the days of the Peninsular War comes the story of Lieutenant Donald Ross, of the 71st, now the Highland Light Infantry, who at Alva

gave the regiment something to talk about. A detachment of the 71st had been told off to occupy the castle of the Dukes of Alva. The building had been founded by the Moors, and the Dukes of Alva had added considerable additions, of which several were modern and of palatial style. But when the British came to occupy the place they found the Moorish building in ruins and the later part to a great extent destroyed by fire, although some fine ceilings and frescoes still proved its former magnificence. There were also

some remains of a superb Moorish staircase. The 71st at once set about putting the place into such a state of defence as was possible. Its former defences were destroyed, but fair shelter for troops was hastily improvised.

While the British occupied this post there occurred a curiously dramatic incident. On Dec. 10,

1812, the Duke of Wellington suddenly appeared at Alva. He had come to reconnoitre the enemy's army from the tower of the castle. Having seen their own Commander-in-Chief, the garrison at Alva were in a few minutes to see another great man—Soult. For, as the 71st looked out from their eyrie, they observed a great movement in

the French lines, and then Soult, surrounded by a brilliant Staff, appeared well within cannon-shot, it was said, but the garrison had no guns. Evidently the French intelligence service was good, for Soult took post on rising ground and made his observations at leisure and unmolested. The 71st contrasted the splendour of the Marshal's appearance and entourage with the plainness of the Duke's, for Wellington, in his simple blue surtout, had come to Alva attended only by a Staff officer.

(Continued overleaf.)



A FEW OF THOUSANDS: GERMAN PRISONERS ON THE MARCH ON THE FRENCH FRONT.—[French Official.]



ON THE FRENCH FRONT: THE FUNERAL CORTÈGE OF A FRENCH CAPTAIN.  
French Official.



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NOTABLE

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## INFANTRY.

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(Continued overleaf).



## The Royal Tour of Inspection among Munition Workers.



## NOTABLE INCIDENTS: WORKERS CHEERING; DECORATING THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

As to the popularity among the munition-workers of the King and Queen's round of visits there can be no question. The warmth of their welcome could not have been improved on, and our upper illustration shows one case in which the men-workers broke through the official cordon to cheer their Majesties. Chester Castle was the scene of the ceremony shown in the lower illus-

tration. There the King presented medals to wounded men and relatives of the fallen. The special feature was the King's presentation of the D.S.O. to the Duke of Westminster, the popular magnate of Cheshire (seen on the right on the dais), for his brilliant armoured-car dash into the desert to rescue the crew of a British patrol vessel from the Bedouin tribesmen.—[Photos. by G.N.]



The two great opponents, who were afterwards to meet amicably at Queen Victoria's Coronation, had hardly gone their several ways when the French sharpshooters closed in on the defences and began one of their usual attacks. But the British, as ever, found these affairs excellent sport, and many a life was risked to watch the manoeuvres of the antagonists in the open.

The doughtiest of the sportsmen was old Lieutenant Donald Ross, a rough diamond, a capital shot, and as keen as any boy. On the very day of the Duke's visit he was in command of a picket in the castle ditch. His post overlooked a stretch of level ground, quite without cover for a considerable distance. Out on this plain French Lancer videttes were patrolling singly, at intervals of from 100 to 200 yards from each other, and just out of range of small-arms.

Mr. Donald, "takkin' a canny keek ower the parapet" at these gentry, thought he would like to try a shot at them. He might, perhaps, pick one of the fellows off and make a prize of his horse. If only they would not keep so carefully out of range! Not much beyond, but just enough to suffice and to be very provoking. However, if the mountain would not come to Mahomet, etc. So, picking up his favourite rifle and entirely neglecting to take more than one cartridge,

towards the Lancer, and made signs for him to approach.

By this time the garrison had got wind of something stirring afoot, and the castle walls were thronged with spectators, hugely interested. Donald walked on. At first the vidette took not



CHINA BREAKS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY: CHINESE ON THEIR WAY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE GERMAN CONCESSION AT TIENTSIN.—[Photograph supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]

the slightest notice of him; but, when the Scot had advanced about two hundred yards, the Lancer suddenly put spurs to his horse and dashed forward at a gallop.

Donald dropped on one knee, and, levelling his piece, awaited the onset of his adversary. The spectators' interest now rose to fever pitch, and some, expecting to see him run through in a second or two more, cursed the Lieutenant for a fool. But Donald knelt motionless, taking steady aim. The point of the lance drew nearer and nearer. It was a case either of a sure and deadly shot or a spitted Lieutenant. Which was it to be? The spectators waited, breathless. No shot rang out, for the Lancer, suspecting from Donald's cool and unwavering aim that he had probably to deal with a dead shot, thought better of it. Suddenly he wheeled about and scampered off at top speed. Donald, remembering that his only cartridge was in his gun, wisely refrained from wasting it in a flying shot at the Lancer, for he remembered that he had some way to get back, and he might yet need his ammunition

should the Lancer return or should other enemies appear. He got up accordingly, and, with as much deliberation as he had set out, walked back and rejoined his party in the ditch.



CHINA BREAKS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY: CHINESE TROOPS RENDERING HONOURS TO THE CHINESE FLAG HOISTED OVER THE GERMAN POLICE STATION IN THE GERMAN CONCESSION AT TIENTSIN.—[Photograph supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]

this giddy old subaltern put his head up, and then, seeing that the nearest vidette had gone farther apart than usual from his comrades, coolly walked out of the ditch. He walked



T

## AT ONE

In order that  
by the King  
workers see  
Majesties ten  
independently  
women-work



## The Royal Tour of Inspection among Munition Workers.



AT ONE CENTRE: THE QUEEN SEEING WOMEN T.N.T. MAKERS; THE KING IN A CABLE WORKSHOP.

In order that every section of the munition establishments visited by the King and Queen during their tour might be seen, and the workers see their royal visitors, at points in the works, their Majesties temporarily separated, and went round certain departments independently. The Queen is seen in the upper illustration watching women-workers with trucks of T.N.T. high-explosive boxes. Some

are clapping hands to welcome her Majesty. In as many cases as possible, the Queen spoke to the women, asking after their work and health. In the lower illustration the King is seen going through a chain-making workshop, passing links of great war-ship cables lying in heaps awaiting various processes preliminary to being shackled together and completed for issue.—[Photos. by C.N.]





## The Royal Tour among Munition Workers in the North: At



THE KING AND QUEEN WATCHING WORKERS ENGAGED IN ONE OF THE BIG

One of the great war-material making establishments visited by the King and Queen during the royal inspection tour in the North-Western counties was a great ship-building and munition-making yard on the Mersey where, before the war, several of our biggest ships of war have been built, armour-plated, engined, and equipped ready for sea. That will give an idea of

DRY DOCKS OF THE  
the resources of the  
work going on round  
yard, and watching. th



Workers in the North: At a Great Establishment on the Mersey.



DRY DOCKS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT: LOOKING DOWN ON A BUSY SCENE.

the resources of the establishment. Their Majesties, with their entourage, moved about among the workers without ceremony, work going on round them all the time. They are seen here looking down into the depths of one of the vast dry docks of the yard, and watching the busy scene of munition-workers engaged below on the "floor" of the dock.—[Photograph by C.N.]

ONE OF THE BIG  
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## Behind the Canadian Lines: Night firing with a Big



### THE FLASH OF A DISCHARGE REFLECTED ON THE SMOKE AFTER DARK. ONE OF OUR BATTLE

Assisted by reports during the day-time from reconnoitring airmen, "spotters" and observers in stationary "sausage" balloons, instructions from forward observation-officers, and by means of the map, long-range heavy-gun firing on the German positions proceeds all night as in the day-time, with equally destructive results for the enemy. The marksmanship in night bombardments,

as enemy prisoners have Searchlights from position and at times assemblies of



## Night firing with a Big Long-Range Naval Gun.



SMOKE AFTER DARK: ONE OF OUR BATTLE-SHIP TURRET-GUN TYPE GIANTS IN ACTION.

by "sausage" balloons, as enemy prisoners have told, and as diaries found on captured German officers corroborate, is no less effective after dark. the German positions Searchlights from positions nearer the enemy's lines help in showing up the damage done, places that need further "attention," in night bombardments, and at times assemblies of the enemy. The reflection of the flash of a discharge is shown above.—[Canadian War Records Photograph.]



### Athletics in Gas-Masks: Black Watch Sports.



#### NEAR THE FRONT: A GAS-HELMET "V.C." RACE; THE DIVISIONAL COMMANDER, AND "RIP."

During a period of rest from duty in the trenches, the Black Watch recently held athletic sports somewhere behind the British front. The upper photograph shows a picturesque item among the events—the start of a "V.C." race run in gas-masks. A "V.C." race, which is a frequent event in military sports, is one in which the competitors have to effect a rescue of someone in a supposed

position of peril. The novelty on this occasion consisted, of course, in the wearing of the gas-helmets. In the lower photograph is seen the Divisional Commander, accompanied by a personage also of great popularity—namely, the Division's pet collie "Rip." The Scottish troops have greatly distinguished themselves in the Battle of Arras.—[Photos. by Canadian War Records.]

#### A COMMON

The bursting of shells that it may be called zone the term applies connoted by it elsewhere will be remarked, at a part of the man oper



## A Typical Shell-Burst in a Wrecked Village.



### A COMMONPLACE OF WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A SHELL BURSTING IN VIMY.

The bursting of shells is an occurrence so frequent at the front that it may be called a commonplace of war, for in the fighting zone the term applies to things very different from those usually connoted by it elsewhere. This particular shell, photographed, it will be remarked, at a range that indicates great courage on the part of the man operating the camera, is seen exploding in a

ruined street of the village of Vimy, which fell into the hands of the Canadians after their heroic capture of the ridge named after it. It may be assumed, perhaps, though it is not stated in the information supplied with the photograph, that the shell here shown is a German one, fired into Vimy after the enemy had been expelled.—[Photo. by Canadian War Records.]



### The Mysterious Night Bombing of a Dutch Town.



#### WORK OF THE UNKNOWN AEROPLANE: A TOTALLY WRECKED HOUSE; DUTCH FIREMEN ON DUTY.

In the early hours of the last day of April, the small Dutch fishing town of Zieriksee, situated on the coast not far from the Belgian frontier, was subjected to bombardment from overhead by an aeroplane of unknown nationality. Three people, a man and woman and their child, were killed outright, and a number of houses were severely damaged, some being entirely demolished. Six

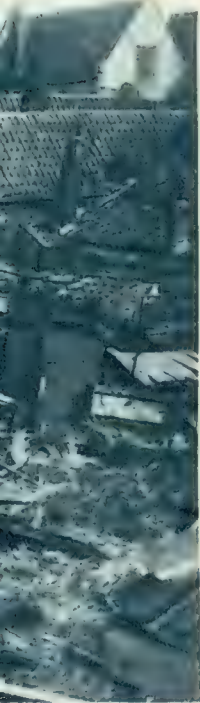
bombs in all fell. It has been established, after an official inquiry, that no British aircraft was concerned in the affair. The aeroplane pilot, it is stated by the Dutch papers, used searchlights to direct his operations, and the glare of these caused a panic among the inhabitants of Zieriksee as the bombs came crashing down in quick succession.—[Photo. supplied by C.N.]

#### WORK

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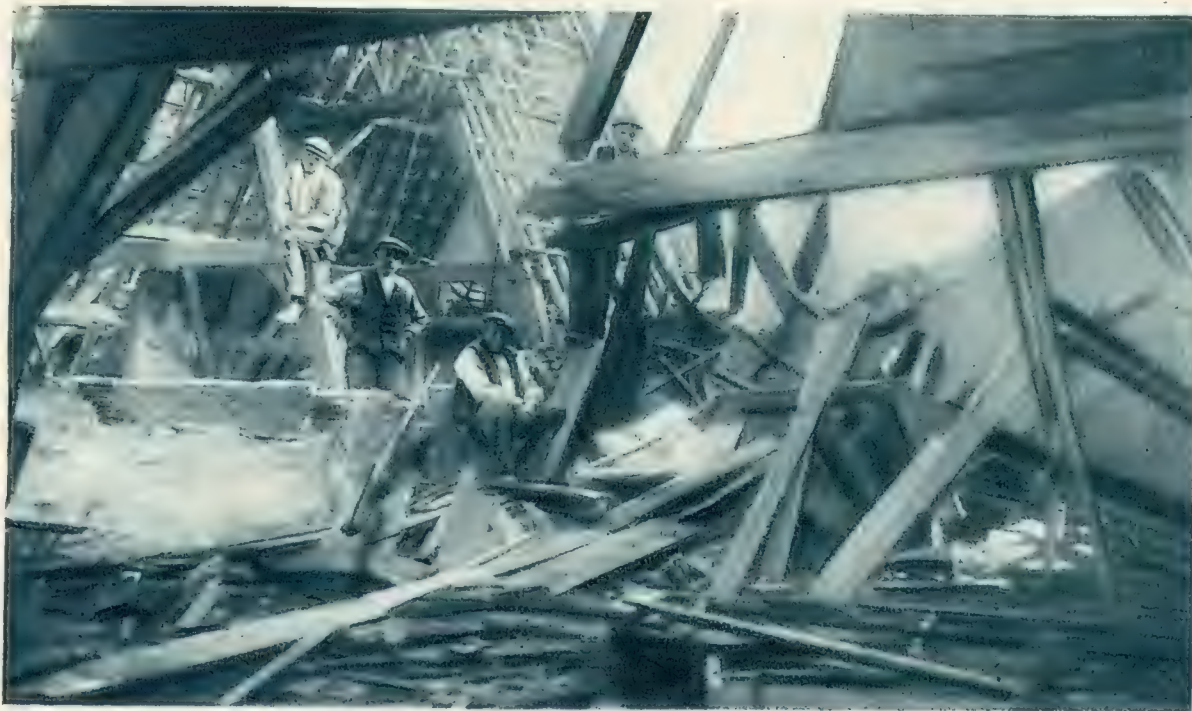
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MEN ON DUTY.

after an official inquiry, the affair. The aeroplane used searchlights to direct a panic among the crashing down in quick

## The Mysterious Night Bombing of a Dutch Town.



### WORK OF THE UNKNOWN AEROPLANE: ROOF WRECKAGE; FISHERMEN'S WIDOWS SEARCHING.

Immediately it was reported that bombs had been dropped on Zieriksee from an aeroplane of unknown nationality—the attack taking place on a dark night—the British Government set on foot a strict inquiry in order to make sure that none of our aircraft were concerned in the matter. The official inquiry, which was of an exhaustive nature, has resulted in a report, which has been

published through Reuter's Agency, to the effect that it was impossible, as had been suggested in Holland, that the attack was due to a mistake on the part of any British airman. It exonerates our airmen completely, the whereabouts of all being ascertained, proving that the nationality of the aeroplane could not possibly have been British.—[Photos. supplied by C.N.]



## FOOTNOTES TO ARMAGEDDON: XLI.—LIKE A DREAM.

LIKE a dream, thought Private Clark, really like the best kind of dream—even the sergeants were affable.

The Orderly dog smiled on him cheerily. The Orderly dog was glad to see him about, looking well.

"Not too well," said Clark quickly, and the Orderly grinned. He said that Private Clark need have no qualms. They were all right to-day, really human and pleasant and sympathetic. He also said that he would push Clark on. "No waiting around now," he said. "No standing about for hour after hour, an' then being told to come agin for another wait of hour after hour. It'll all go through slick, without irritation." And Clark need not be nervous. It would be all right.

The sergeant was the same. He was bright

"Private Clark—from the Ancre? Hope you haven't been standing in that draught too long. I'll see somebody about it if you think you have. That sort of thing can't be allowed. Now, let me have your papers. I'll tell the Board, and they'll see you at once."

By the time Clark got to the Board he knew it had all been beautifully arranged for him. There was going to be no trouble. Everything was to go forward smoothly. He smiled as he remembered other Boards. Those other M.O.'s hadn't nodded to him and been cheery like these. This one was just the sort of Board a man would ask for. It treated him quite human. The doctors didn't look at him as though they thought he had been stealing, or was going to murder someone. And no eye had a "dope"—suspecting glint. They were ready, he saw, to listen to a



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: THE CAMP OF AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN-CREW.

Official Photograph.

and smiling, as though privates were the sort of people he really loved. He told Clark they would soon put him all right. There'd be no trouble. They'd finish the whole matter in a day, perhaps two—that is, the papers would go through quickly, and there would not be more than four, or say six, forms to fill and sign. He'd be free of the barracks to-morrow at the latest.

"Why should we keep you hanging about?" said the sergeant. "I know it *does* happen; but why should we do it? After all, it's only right that we should get things settled for you as soon as we can—after all you've gone through. After all, you deserve a good time."

When he had stripped, another sergeant saw him standing about. He ran across,

reasonable, honest man. More, they were eager to listen to him. Clark knew he had struck the one Board in the world a private wants to meet.

The Senior M.O. come over and said—

"Well, Clark, I'm sorry to see you're not looking at all fit."

Clark thought what a fine, discriminating man he was. He explained that what he had gone through on the Ancre regular broke a man up.

"Of course," said the M.O. "A terrible strain for a man of your constitution. It was really unfair to send a man like you there. Doctors ought to realise that some men are different."

"That's true, Sir," Clark answered with splendid humility. "I knew all along I wasn't

(Continued overleaf.)



A "BIL  
This year  
importance  
realised.  
Somme,"  
Air Service  
was ours



## The Intense Struggle for Air Supremacy.



### A "BIRD" TO THE BRITISH: A GERMAN BIPLANE BROUGHT DOWN BEHIND THE CANADIAN LINES.

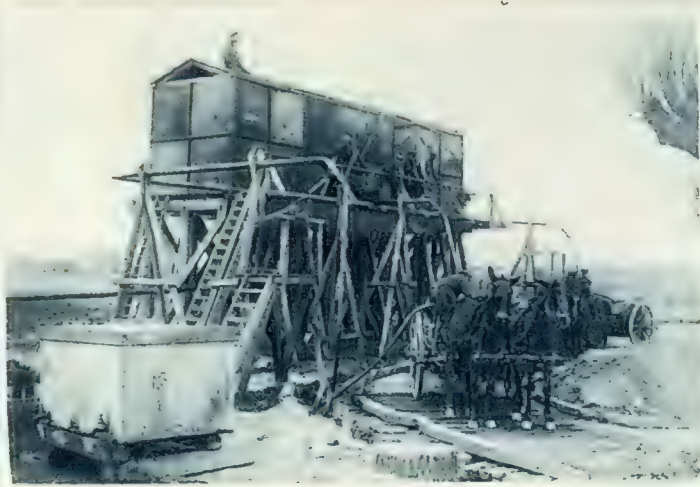
This year the struggle in the air has redoubled in intensity as the importance of aerial reconnaissance has been more and more realised. "On the essential days in the battles of Arras and the Somme," said Lord Derby the other day in opening the official Air Services' Exhibition at Liverpool, "the supremacy of the air was ours absolutely." No fewer than 717 aeroplanes—enemy and

Allied—were brought to earth on the Western Front during April, in air fights or by gun-fire. This big total comprised 369 German machines, 147 British, and, according to German reports, 201 French and Belgian. Of the 369 German aeroplanes brought down, British airmen accounted for 263, and British anti-aircraft gunners for 6.—[Photos. by Canadian War Records.]



built for that sort of thing. But there you are—mine not to reason why . . . .”

“I understand,” said the M.O., and the others murmured sympathetic assent. “Well, now, let’s have your case. Tell us what is the matter with you?”



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: A BIG WATER-DEPÔT.

*British Official.*

“Well, Sir, there’s pains in my legs, an’ in my back. Crool pains. An’ I can scarcely lift my arm at times. I don’t know what it is. It comes sudden . . . .”

“Rheumatism, undoubtedly,” said the M.O. The rest agreed; two considered that Clark’s was as bad a case of rheumatism as they had met in the course of their professional careers. The M.O. asked if there was anything else.

“Well,” said Clark, “there’s my ear. It’s deaf. Bin deaf since a child, it has. It can’t be cured, my doctors have said. I can scarcely hear you speaking at all, Sir.”

“Yes, yes; I had noticed,” said the M.O. “Undoubtedly a very bad deafness. And your heart—is that quite strong?”

“It’s all right if I’m not driven; but when I’m driven it’s very dangerous. Palpitates. And I have to sit down and rest if there’s any hard work like digging. My heart’s really bad, Sir, as you will find if you try it.”

“No, no,” said the M.O. “There’s no need at all. We take your word for it. We know very well you are speaking the truth.”

“I don’t like the look of your right eye, Clark,” said another doctor. “I’ve been watching it. It seems to me to be bad, too.”

“Bad,” echoed Clark. “I can scarcely see with it on some days. Can’t even get me rifle-sights in line. It’s crool unfair to send a man out with a bad eye like mine to fight Huns. It’s such a handicap.”

“It’s a scandal!” said the M.O. He turned to the other members of the Board. “You see how it is. We have no alternative. This man is unfit for the Army—totally unfit. He should never have been taken, and we are only doing our duty by the country and Lloyd George in chucking him out. We will give him a complete discharge. He must leave the Army in ten minutes’ time, and go in for a complete and long rest. That is the only thing that can be done. You all agree—yes, I thought you would. A more satisfactory . . . .”

“Rouse up!” said a harsh voice in Clark’s ear. “Sleepin’ like the blinkin’ beauty you are! Get a move on you quick. There’s a front-line parapet down, an’ you’ve gotter put it up—with others.”

“But I’ve just been . . . .” Clark’s sleepy eyes opened. He saw the fair familiar outline of billets. He cursed.

“I say, corpor’l, I ain’t well. Bad pains in th’



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: A FIELD-OVEN MADE WITH THE AID OF OIL-DRUMS.—[Official Photograph.]

leg. Very bad. Can’t move me arm, neither. I’ve gotter go sick.”

“You’ve gotter show a leg, quick!” snarled the corporal. “None of yer perishin’ old soldier with me. Sick! It’s me wot’s sick—sick to bloomin’ death o’ yer blinkin’ malingering!”

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



fo

# FRENCH

The famous French illustration being submarine gun. firing capacity planting shells “75’s” are id



May 23, 1917

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GLAS NEWTON.

## for fighting Underwater and Air Pirates and Raiders.



### FRENCH ADAPTATIONS: A "75" PREPARING FOR A U-BOAT; ANTI-AIRCRAFT MITRAILLEUSE.

The famous French battlefield gun, the "75," is seen in the upper illustration being utilised in a new rôle—at sea, as an anti-submarine gun. It is employed to defend French transports. With firing capacity of twenty-five shots a minute, and capability of planting shells on the target in succession without need of relaying, "75's" are ideal weapons. They are mounted at the bows and

stern, on naval traversing carriages which train readily to take in a wide sweep of horizon. Look-outs watch the sea continually, and at the first suspicious sign on the surface, the counter-attack opens. A French anti-aircraft mitrailleuse of special deadliness is shown in the second illustration, with an Allied Army aeroplane in the background.—[French Official Photographs.]



## Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. "Atlantic" fleet.



## SIR DAVID BEATTY'S COADJUTOR IN "MAINTAINING THE CHIVALRY OF THE SEA": ADMIRAL MAYO.

Admiral Mayo commands the American "Atlantic Fleet." One point in connection with the American Fleet's entry into active war operation is the exchange of cable messages between Sir David Beatty and Admiral Mayo, as officially recorded by an Admiralty communiqué. "Sir David Beatty to Admiral Mayo, in command of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.—The Grand Fleet rejoices that the

Atlantic Fleet will now share the task of preserving the liberties of the world and maintaining the chivalry of the sea.—David Beatty, Admiral. Admiral Mayo to Sir David Beatty.—The U.S. Atlantic Fleet appreciates the message from the British Fleet, and welcomes the opportunities for work with the British Fleet for the freedom of the seas."

## AMER

Rear-Admiral of the American Fleet. He was sent to the U.S. Atlantic Fleet in connection with the war with Germany. He is an ally, and has been with Ministers.



fleet.



## Commanding the U.S. Sea forces in European Waters.



### AMERICA'S NAVAL COADJUTOR WITH THE ALLIED COUNCIL OF WAR: REAR-ADMIRAL SIMS.

Rear-Admiral Sims is the flag-officer of the U.S. Navy in command of the American sea-service forces on this side of the Atlantic. He was sent to Europe at the time of the American Declaration of War with Germany, to consult with the naval authorities of the Allies, and has held conferences at the Admiralty in London, and with Ministers of Marine abroad, to ensure a close and complete

co-ordination of forces, in particular in regard to the policing of the Atlantic trade-routes against German submarines. The Admiral was Naval A.D.C. to President Roosevelt, and had a principal hand in the modern reorganisation of the U.S. Fleet. He was born in Canada, and has seen service all over the world, besides serving as Naval Attaché in Paris and Petrograd.—[Photo. by Sarony.]

### ADMIRAL MAYO.

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David Bently.—The U.S.  
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## The King's Northern Tour: Visiting a U.S. Armed Liner.



### ON THE GUN-DECK: "JACKIES" PARADED; THE KING AND THE CAPTAIN; A U-BOAT HITTER.

An interesting and timely incident of the King's Northern tour took place at Liverpool, in the shape of a visit by his Majesty to two armed American liners. "Hearing that American liners, including a very famous one, which has already had war experiences, were in port," says the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," "the King visited both, chatted with the officer representing our newest

Ally, and went on to the special gun-deck and saw the formidable pieces which America considers essential for the protection of her commerce." The gunners, American Navy bluejackets—"Jackies," as they call them in the States—some twenty of whom were on board each ship, were inspected by the King, and their officers presented to his Majesty.—[Photos. by Topical and C.N.]



### AN ENER

The lady seen working as a trimmer in her young American interesting ribboned lady



ed Liner.



U-BOAT HITTER.

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opical and C.N.]

## Pioneer Woman Recruiting Officer for the U.S. Navy.



### AN ENERGETIC WORKER FOR THE WAR, AT CENTRAL PARK, N.Y.: MRS. FANNY HUNT DENIE.

The lady seen in our photograph, energetically carrying out her work as a recruiting officer for the U.S.A. Navy, is so taut and trim in her attire that it is only the fact that she is persuading a young American to join the Navy that may recall to some an interesting eighteenth-century engraving, in which a much-ribboned lady and a drummer-boy, in Georgian costume, are

"beating up" for Volunteers. Mrs. Fannie Hunt Denie has the distinction of being the first woman naval recruiting officer in the States. She took up the work last autumn. Her recruiting office is a tent, located at the entrance to Central Park, at Columbus Circle and 60th Street. She is seen with a petty officer and a "Jack," and a prospective recruit.—[Photo, by Central News Photo. Service.]



## WOMEN AND THE WAR.

THERE must be many women who have felt a desire to do war work of a more serious kind than the ordinary canteen serving, who yet do not see their way to giving up occupations in which they are already engaged in rendering valuable service to the country. Of such women, indeed, many work too hard to be able to afford the energy required for night occupation; but they would be only too glad to spend their summer holidays in healthy and useful work rather than in lounging at the seaside. To such as these the appeal for women land workers issued by the National Political League Land Council will be of especial interest, for, unlike the volunteers who enrol at St. Ermin's Hotel, those who offer their services at the Council's address — Bank Buildings, 16, St. James's Street, S.W. 1 — are not necessarily required to "sign on" for the duration of the war. Indeed, the appeal just issued is made to those who can only spare time for temporary work, though in no case can the names of those who cannot stay at least two weeks be registered as suitable for enrolment in the Summer Land Army.

The Land Council wishes it to be known that it is now appealing for 5000 strong women willing to take the summer season's work. Groups for market gardening, early fruit, and the later harvests — hay, corn, and fruit-picking — are already being organised. The demand this year is very great. During the last fortnight or so applications for several hundreds of women have been received — all of them from farmers who had Land Council workers last year. More seed has

been sown this season, and much more land brought into cultivation. The harvest of these seeds has to be reaped, and much of the burden of the work that is now so vital to the country's very existence will fall on the shoulders of the women, thousands of whom will almost certainly be required for the purpose.



ENGAGED ON LEGAL WORK IN THE CANADIAN WAR DEPARTMENT IN LONDON: MISS WINIFRED WILTON, SOLICITOR.

Photograph by Central Press.

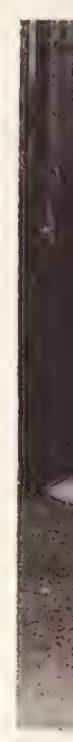
Most people will remember the "Brownies," whose pioneering effort at Evesham last year met with such great and well-deserved success. The experiment is to be repeated this year, with the difference that not one, but several groups of land workers are to be formed for different parts of the country. Dress, pay, and living accommodation are matters that will immediately suggest themselves to the inquiring mind of the practical. As to the first, workers wear the Land Council uniform, which they provide themselves. This consists of knickers and an overall of red-brown cloth, or similar inexpensive material; a blouse, either white or of the same stuff; and the khaki Land Council armlet, with its mauve triangle and white central disc bearing in black the words "Land Army." The pay, though it can hardly be called excessive, is adequate for living expenses, being eighteen shillings a week, though in the fruit-picking season a quick worker can earn as much as twenty-seven. Living expenses have increased pretty considerably since last year; but, even so, the authorities are confident of being able to "run the messing"



A JOAN OF ARC PROCESSION AT ORLEANS: THE PAGEANT PASSING THROUGH THE TOWN.—[Photograph by C.N.]

arrangements at a cost that will work out at a few shillings per head less than the wage earned. As far as lodging arrangements go, the Council

[Continued overleaf.]



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## Women Workers and the Royal Tour in the North.



THE KING AND QUEEN VISIT THE FACTORIES: WOMEN-WORKERS; THE KING INSPECTS FIREWOMEN.

"The King came down from his dais"—here, in a phrase, is one of the secrets of the popularity of King George and Queen Mary. They are constantly "coming down from their dais" to do some kindly act of sympathy with the men and women over whom they rule. In this case, the King "came down" to pin the Military Medal on Sergt. H. Masters, of the Worcesters, a sorely wounded

soldier in an invalid chair. The act was typical; workers in the centres of industry knew it, and the greeting accorded to the King and Queen was as cordial as it was loyal. Our first photograph shows a picturesque line of women workers; and Picture No. 2 shows the King inspecting firewomen of the brigade attached to a big factory.—[Photo. No. 1, by C.N.; No. 2, by News Illustrations.]

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[Continued overleaf.]



exercise every care to see that workers are only sent to suitable quarters, and in the case of summer camps there is a Camp Captain to supervise the general arrangements. More than that, the farmers who are applying for the services of the women are offering to do all they can for the comfort of the workers, whose help they have

war has been brought to an end. Those women who wish to undertake agricultural work for the duration of the war are first given the free "war course" training to initiate them into the rudiments of the new work. Occasionally, inexperienced hands are "placed" with others on a farm where the owner agrees to give the training provided payment for work is not expected for the first two or three weeks. In every case the Council endeavours to ensure the happiness and comfort of those who enrol under its banner, and its work in training and providing women for the land is of immense value to the nation, and cannot fail to benefit women in the future.

The Y.W.C.A. wants £50,000. On the face of it, the demand seems a strange one when we are engaged in a war the expenditure on which runs into many millions a day. But there is a close connection between the needs of the Y.W.C.A. and the British Army in the field. The welfare of the latter is all-important, but much of it depends on the welfare of the army of women which, so to speak, forms the second line of defence.

The opening of munition factories all over the country has led to an influx of women in the labour market, and consequently effected an enormous change in industrial and commercial conditions. Not the least difficult problem raised by the changed state of affairs is the question of housing the workers, and it is for the purpose of supplying rest-rooms, canteens, and hostels for their especial



THE ROYAL VISIT TO MUNITION-MAKING DISTRICTS: GIRL MUNITION-  
WORKERS CHEERING THE KING AND QUEEN.—[Photograph by C.N.]

learnt to appreciate. Canteens will be organised for all the larger groups, and definite arrangements for food made in the case of the smaller ones; and volunteers are asked to send in their names at once in order that hasty grouping may be avoided. By the way, all women who volunteer must join the Land Army, pay a membership fee of 2s. 6d., and wear the armlet, which costs 1s.

Another point to be borne in mind is that the earlier in the season the volunteer elects to offer her services the more opportunities she has for gaining valuable experience in the care of fruit and vegetables; and farmers also should apply in good time if they want their requirements adequately met. Both farmers and intending workers should apply to the Secretary, the National Land Council, Bank Buildings, 16, St. James's Street, London, S.W. 1, where also as many workers as possible should apply personally.

It is interesting to know that the work of the Land Council is not undertaken merely "for the duration of the war." The temporary camps for women workers and the placing of "war" hands on farms are, of course, labours that are the direct outcome of war-time conditions. But, above and beyond this purely temporary scheme, the Land Council is endeavouring to further women's interests as workers on the land long after the



THE ROYAL VISIT TO MUNITION-MAKING DISTRICTS: THE QUEEN  
TALKING TO A NURSE AT A HOSPITAL.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

benefit that the sum mentioned is required, and contributions towards it will be gladly received and should be sent to Miss E. Picton Turbervill or Lord Sydenham at 26, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.



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## THE GREAT WAR.

### THE RUSSIAN CRUX—SALONIKA—THE SEA AFFAIR—AMERICAN SHIPS ARRIVE.

RUSSIA, left in the lurch by the fallen reactionaries, must be allowed time for recovery before she can show any strong forward effort in the field. That the day will dawn again cannot be doubted, but the time is not yet. The best that can be hoped from her in military undertakings is that she can make sufficient show of resistance to prevent the detachment of any considerable German force from service on the Eastern front to reinforce the West. Meanwhile, her internal troubles are not at an end, and the situation is anxious. On May 13

This entry of the Socialist element may mean a truce with the irreconcilables and smoother working. But the situation remains somewhat obscure, and the best friends of Russia earnestly trust that her new democracy may not drift into the impossible position of a virtual ally of German autocracy. The Provisional Government, happily, remained firm in its resolve to permit no premature or indecisive peace. If that line can be successfully maintained by the Coalition, the work of reconstruction has at least a chance of escaping disaster. The rest is on the knees of the gods.



AT VIMY RIDGE: CANADIANS FIRING A CAPTURED GERMAN GUN AGAINST THE GERMANS.

Canadian War Records.

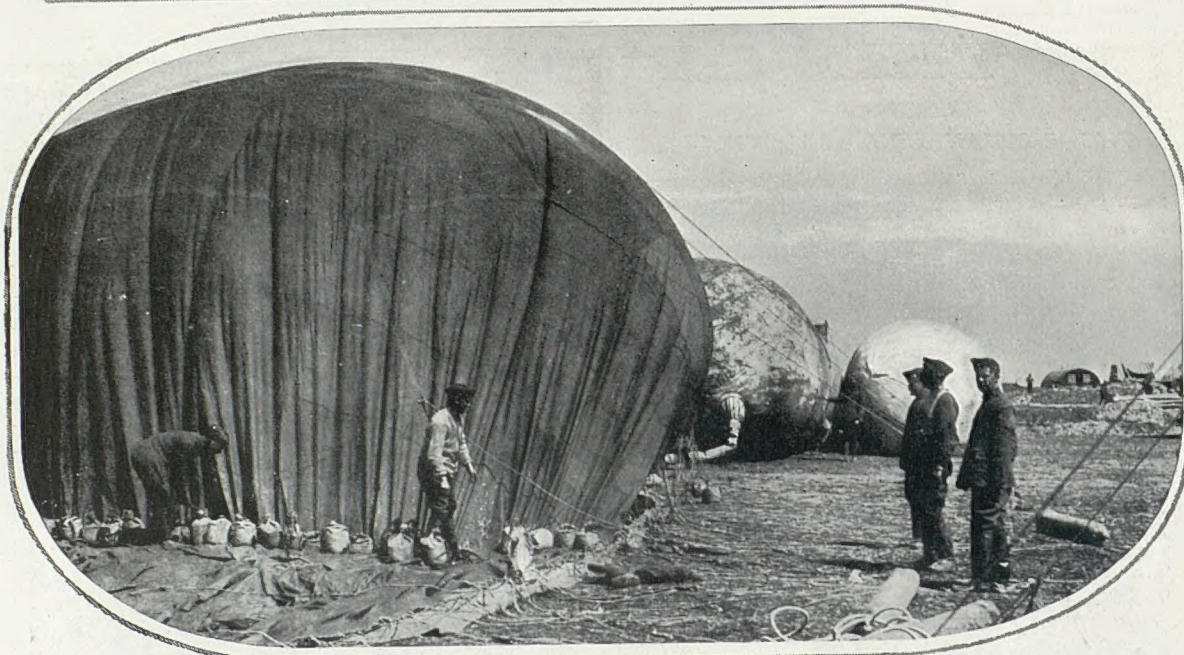
M. Gutchkoff, Minister of War and Marine, resigned, feeling that he could no longer exercise his functions as they should be exercised for the defence of his country. He spoke of conditions which deprived him of proper authority, and gloomily declared that "our Motherland is on the edge of the abyss." While he believed in democracy, he feared that authority was in danger of falling into the hands of irresponsible persons. His resignation was followed by the formation of a Coalition Ministry in which the Provisional Government, the Executive Committee of the Duma, and the Executive of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates will combine.

On the Salonika front the British have advanced their line to the west of Lake Doiran towards Krastali, and Bulgarian counter-attacks were beaten off with heavy losses. On the Struma sector some villages have been captured and some prisoners taken. Aeroplanes have carried out successful bombing raids on the enemy's camps. The Venezelist and French troops have also been engaged near Liumnica, and carried two strong enemy positions; and the whole Serbian front has been actively engaged. German comment on these operations confines itself to recording an increased intensity of artillery fire, and makes no definite claims one way or the

[Continued on Page 40.]



On the Western front: At a Kite-Balloon Camp.



AN ASCENT: "GASSING" A "SAUSAGE" ENVELOPE; OBSERVERS PUTTING ON PARACHUTE "HARNESS."

Kite-balloons are in essentials practically only gas-bags similar to the familiar globular-shaped balloons, elongated into the form of a sausage. That does away with the main defect in the older balloons which affected their war-usefulness—the rotary motion of the balloon in a breeze. A loose, open, bag-shaped appendage is attached at one end of the gas-containing envelope of the kite-

balloon. It is kept facing the direction of the wind, and acts as a "steadier." Thus the balloon remains steady, and the observers, in the light basket-car suspended several feet below the "sausage," watch and work under, to all intents, motionless conditions. In case of accidents (such as a shell-fragment cutting the cable by which the kite-balloon is held fast, anchored, as it were, to its

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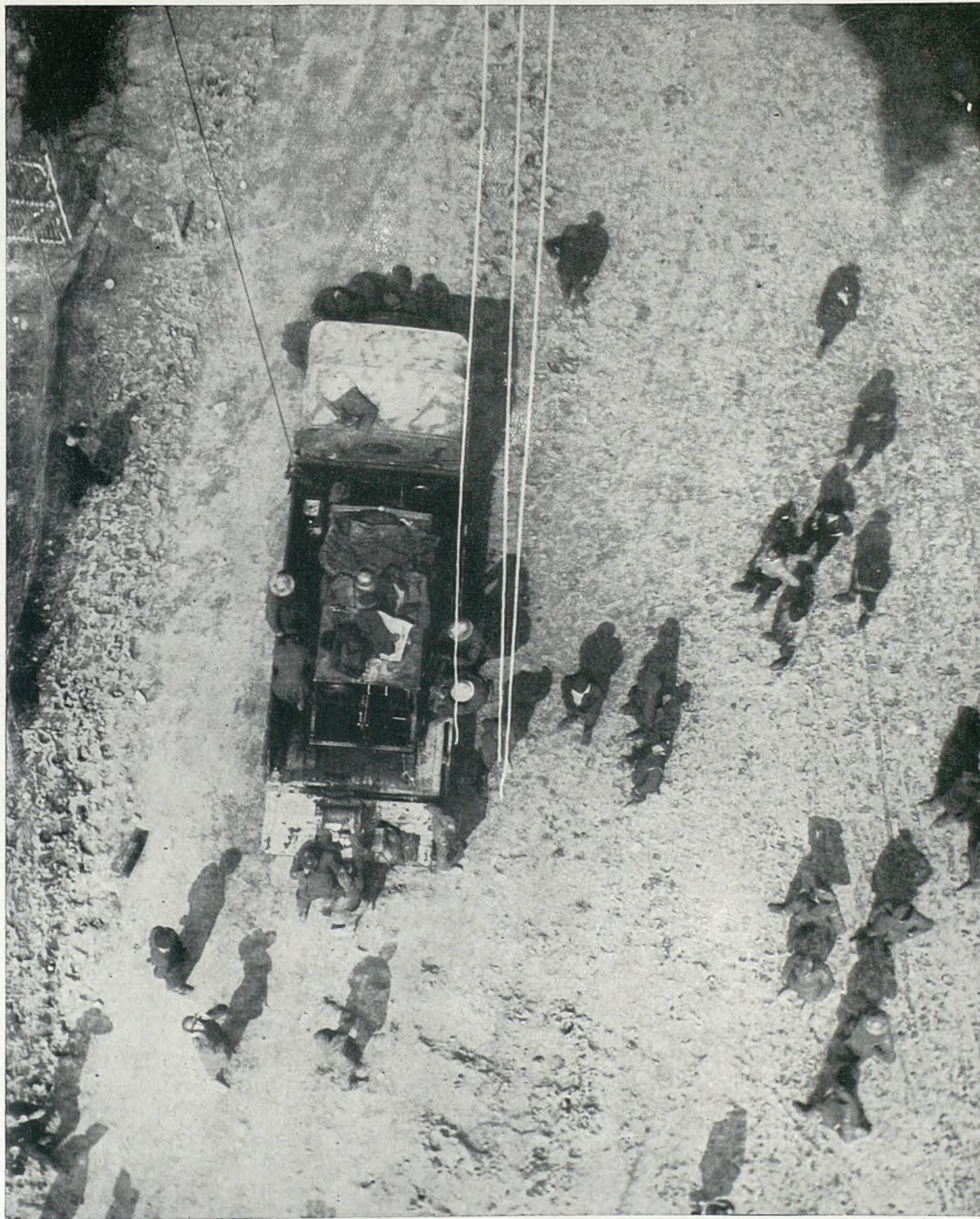
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## PARACHUTE "HARNESS."

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## On the Western front: At a Kite-Balloon Camp.



GOING UP: THE MOORINGS AND MOTOR CAR WITH WINCH MACHINERY FROM OVERHEAD.

Continued.]

motor-vehicle below) parachutes form part of the car's equipment. By their means, should mishap befall, and the balloon go adrift on the wind towards the enemy lines, the aeronauts have a ready-to-hand way of escaping. They go up "harnessed" with belts, straps, etc., that attach them to the parachutes, each to each, so that it is only necessary to disconnect the parachute from the

balloon and jump out. A motor-vehicle fitted with steam or electric winches to haul in or let out cable, to haul down the balloon bodily when required, or to tow it from place to place, is employed with each kite-balloon unit. What the observers see of it and of men on the ground while ascending, is shown on this page—an interesting bird's-eye view.—[Canadian War Records Photos.]



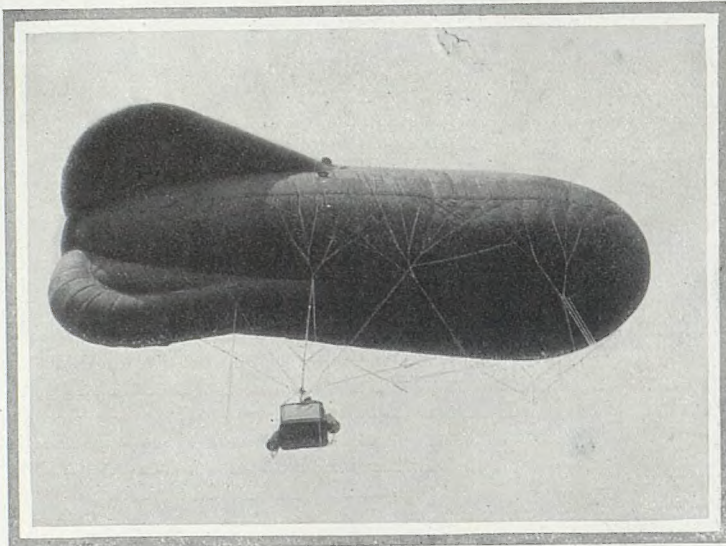
other: from which it would appear that the enemy found little to encourage him. News from Mesopotamia is scanty, and is chiefly concerned with a Russian retirement before strong Turkish reinforcements. The British, however, are continually progressive, and railway communication

Sir David Beatty and Admiral Mayo of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. The flotilla is under the command of Rear-Admiral Sims, U.S.N. The arrival of the American auxiliaries will have far-reaching effects upon the conduct of the war at sea, and is a substantial earnest of further support. For the

people of the United States it means a quickened interest in the fight that is to make "the world safe for democracy," and from this time onwards the war will have a new meaning for the Americans. The changes at the Admiralty have now been completed, and greater freedom is given to those members of the Board whose province is strategy to devote themselves to the duties for which they are particularly fitted. It is claimed by some optimistic observers that the recent increased activity in harrying the enemy is the direct result of this beneficial reconstruction. Perhaps it is too soon to draw such sweeping inferences, but the change is, in design, all to the good, and the ensuing weeks and months will provide a sure test of its practical efficiency. Too eager a desire for action may not always be sound policy, but there was, perhaps, a

tendency to rely too much on "sea-power" in its passive significance. There is "beard-singeing" to be done as well, and our incomparable sailors are keen and able to carry on at that game as soon as their commanders see the right moment. And they will do it in old Francis Drake's best style.

LONDON: MAY 19, 1917.



WITH THE CANADIANS ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A KITE-BALLOON RISING.  
*Canadian War Records.*

has been reopened between Baghdad and Samarra.

The sea affair once more shows "a certain liveliness" in several directions. Zeebrugge has been heavily bombarded by British war-ships, and, although exact particulars are withheld, the damage seems to have been considerable. There are rumours that the mole has been destroyed. In any case, the operation cannot have failed of some salutary effect, and it is not improbable that the cheering decrease in submarine damage to shipping during the past week may be to a great extent the result of this active naval policy. The shipping losses for the period in question have fallen by one-half, which is satisfactory, but must not be taken as an excuse to relax vigilance in the economy of food. The most interesting naval event is the entry of the American fleet into active warfare. A flotilla of United States destroyers has come over to co-operate with the British Navy, and is now in home waters. Messages of cordial greeting have passed between



WITH A KITE-BALLOON: FIXING A 500-FOOT FLAG TO THE CABLE.  
*Canadian War Records.*